

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1892.

VOLUME XL--NUMBER 156.

IT WILL NOT DOWN.

The Silver Question Still Creates Democratic Disensions.

THE SCENE ONE OF CONFUSION

In the House Yesterday When Mr. Harter, a Democrat, Warned His Party That the Passage of the Bland Bill Would Bring Certain Defeat Next November--Attempts to Take Him from the Floor Fail and He Makes His Little Speech--A THE Between the Speaker and Ex-Speaker--Reed--Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The silver question will not down. Its discussion was resumed in the house to-day upon the presentation by Mr. Bland of a letter in response to one of the Harter circulars to members of the G. A. R. The scene was one of confusion and excitement at times, but occasionally a good home thrust from one side or the other brought forth hearty and continuous laughter.

Mr. Harter was more than emphatic in his denunciations of the free silver bill, which he characterized as infamous, and predicted that if it passed the Democratic party would march to certain defeat in November. Warning to the subject, he declared that "if this free silver bill shall pass the time will come when a man as a Democrat will not be given a decent burial in a Democratic cemetery."

Repeated attempts were made by points of order and demands for the regular order to take Mr. Harter from the floor, but he persisted in presenting his views to the house, and it was compelled to hear.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Prayers for the Travelling Statesmen--The Silver Question Again.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The house was called to order to-day by Mr. Kerr, its clerk, who read a communication from the speaker designating Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, speaker pro tem. In his prayer the chaplain invoked the divine protection of the senators, representatives, and members of the press in their trip to Chicago.

Silver came to the front again, but this time in a form that elicited no opposition from either the silver or anti-silver men. It came in the shape of a resolution from Mr. Bland providing for a reprint of the silver bill and for printing 5,000 additional copies of the majority and minority report. Mr. Tracy, of New York, suggested that the number be increased to 10,000 and his suggestion was met. Mr. Bland's approval and as so amended the resolution was adopted. The house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, in the chair) on the private calendar.

The first bill upon the calendar (which was laid aside) gave rise to some discussion during which Mr. Reed, of Maine, made some of his characteristic remarks as to the advisability of counting a quorum from the members present and not voting. The chairman and Mr. Reed thereupon had a short colloquy which the chairman subsequently alluded to as an altercation. "I hope the chair will not designate it as an altercation," said Mr. Reed.

"It was an altercation of words," responded the chairman. "That was all the chair meant to say."

Mr. Reed—I trust that the chair will not designate it in that way. That would be unjust to the chair and to me. The chairman—The chair does not mean to be unfair to the gentleman.

Mr. Reed—I think it is unfair to the chair as well as to myself.

The chair—The chair will try to take care of himself, and of the gentleman from Maine, and will not do him an injustice.

The next bill, for the relief of A. J. Duncan, of Tennessee, was the axle upon which revolved another silver wheel. It was set in motion by Mr. Bland, who sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from a Grand Army post in Missouri asking him to inform the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Harter) in response to his anti-silver circular that the Grand Army posts were able to attend to their own business.

Mr. Bland again criticised Mr. Harter's attitude on the silver question and said that he felt it to be a duty to his constituents to have this letter read.

Mr. Harter said that he ascribed to his friend (what his friend did not ascribe to him) honesty of purpose. The free silver bill was an infamous measure and yet he ascribed to the gentleman an honest purpose in submitting it. This same class of legislation called protective tariff legislation which was against the many in the interest of the few was infamous and outrageous. He would be the last man in the world to say that his friend and relative, Mr. McKinley, was an infamous man. The difficulty was not with the heart of his friend, Mr. Bland, but the trouble was with his head. [Laughter.]

If this free silver bill were passed the time would come when a man as a Democrat would not be given a decent burial in a Democratic cemetery. If it is passed before November comes, the Democratic party would be the laughing stock of the nation. [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler, of Iowa—If this bill is undemocratic why is it that the Democratic delegation from your own county voted to put the free coinage of silver in its platform?

Mr. McKinley, of N. H., raised the point of order that this discussion was entirely out of order, not being directed to the bill under consideration by the committee.

The chair sustained the point of order, but after many efforts Mr. Harter again managed to secure the floor and proceeded with his prediction, which was that if the house passed the measure which invited all the degraded silver of the world to free coinage in this country the Democratic party would lose the votes of the men who labored for their living, and when the party marched to the polls in November, instead of marching to an overwhelming victory, it would march to certain defeat.

Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, asked whether he understood the gentleman correctly

in defining the principles of the Democratic party to be free trade and a single gold standard.

Mr. Harter—The position of the Democratic party is in favor of a double standard and in favor of keeping every dollar worth 100 cents. [Applause on the Republican side and demands for the regular order from the Democrats.]

Mr. Lind pressed his question as to the attitude of the Democratic party in regard to free trade, and Mr. Fithian and Mr. Holman in vain tried to take Mr. Harter from the floor when he demanded to make his reply.

The chair appealed to Mr. Harter to proceed in order and speak to the bill under consideration.

Mr. Harter said he would do so. This man from Tennessee wanted an appropriation. [Laughter.] The appropriation was raised by taxing the people, and the question asked by the gentleman from Minnesota was highly pertinent under the circumstances. [Laughter.]

After a scene of confusion, Mr. Harter, continuing, said that the position of the Democratic party on the question of free trade was this, that every American citizen was entitled to the most absolute free trade with every inhabitant of the globe, limited only by the amount of tariff necessary to conduct the government. He had now answered the question of the gentleman from Minnesota, and he would ask him a question. Let him state whether he endorsed the McKinley bill.

Mr. Lind—I voted for it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Harter—I ask you a manly question in a manly way.

Mr. Lind—Is there a higher way of endorsing a measure than by voting for it?

Mr. Harter—Do you endorse the bill? Mr. Lind—I do so a whole. [Laughter.]

The silver debate was then terminated and the committee without action on the Duncan bill rose, and the house adjourned till Tuesday.

IN THE SENATE.

The Bill to Extend the Chinese Exclusion Act Ten Years Is Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Owing to the fact the congressional excursion to Chicago was to start an early hour in the afternoon the attendance of senators at the opening of the proceedings in the senate to-day was very small.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, it was resolved that when the senate adjourn to-day it will be to meet next Tuesday.

On motion of Mr. Dolph the bill to continue in force for ten years all existing laws prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons was taken from the calendar and passed after a short discussion. The bill is a substitute for a similar measure introduced by Senator Dolph. The bill has a wider scope than is indicated by its title, for in addition to reenacting the present exclusion laws, which are about to lapse, it contains a section intended to meet the difficulty the treasury officials have encountered in returning Chinese to China, through treasury decisions adverse to their rights to return them further than to the country from which they entered the United States. The treasury returned a number to Canada and they were soon smuggled across the line, which it was impossible to guard at all times and places. Another new section provides severe penalties for the return to the United States of Chinese once sent out of the country.

THE ANTI-OPTION LAW.

Miller Pillsbury to the Senate Sub-Committee on Judiciary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—T. A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, addressed the sub-committee of the senate committee on judiciary this morning in advocacy of the Washburn anti-options bill. He believed that the dealings in futures tended to depress the price of farm products.

Mr. Brigham, a farmer from Ohio, also favored the measure and voiced the views of the farmer in advocating the prevention of trading in options and futures.

Reid has not Resigned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The report that United States Minister Reid has resigned is denied at the state department. It is said on excellent authority that Mr. Reid has agreed to continue his diplomatic services, until a reciprocity treaty has been concluded between France and the United States.

Speaker Crisp's Health.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Speaker Crisp left Washington last night for Fortress Monroe, where he will remain until Monday night, unless his family can persuade him to stay a few days longer. He has not fully recovered his strength since his recent illness, and is in need of rest and quiet.

Consular Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The President to-day sent to the senate the following nominations: United States Consuls—Charles W. Erdman, of Kentucky, at Breslau; Joseph E. Hayden, District of Columbia, at Stockholm.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Noble has sent to the senate committee on territories, a vigorous protest against the passage of senate bill No. 1963, introduced by Senator Washburn, "to incorporate the Yellowstone Park Company" the incorporators of which are to be Charles Gibson, John D. Perry, of Missouri; Thomas Lowry and James W. Raymond, of Minnesota. There is granted to the company for twenty years the use of ten acres of ground to operate hotels and secure other privileges.

Mr. Caldwell, of Ohio, introduced a bill providing for a survey of a route for a ship canal to connect Lake Erie at Toledo with the Ohio river at Cincinnati, the survey to include an inquiry into the feasibility of a change of the Miami & Erie canal to a ship canal 20 feet deep and 150 feet wide.

Mr. Fitch introduced a bill to amend the McKinley tariff law so as to reduce the duty on barley from 30 cents to 10 cents per bushel of forty-eight pounds. The treasury department yesterday purchased 455,000 ounces of silver at \$975 a 985.

The President has issued the usual proclamation against poaching in Bering sea. It is almost identical with the one issued last year.

The Behring sea controversy was the principal topic of discussion at yesterday's cabinet meeting. There is no

particular change in the situation and none is looked for until Lord Salisbury acts on the treaty of arbitration, a draft of which drawn on lines understood to be equally acceptable to both governments was submitted to him early this week.

FAULKNER'S PORTRAIT

Will Be Presented to the State by Democratic Clubs for Its Work Against House Elections.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The national association of Democratic clubs, with headquarters in this city, has decided to have painted a portrait of Senator Faulkner, which will be presented to the state of West Virginia. This action has been taken in recognition of the senator's efforts in defeating the so-called force bill at the last session of Congress.

OFF FOR CHICAGO.

Five Trains Load of Congressmen, Foreign Diplomats and Newspaper Men Leave Washington on the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The World's fair special, comprising five of the most magnificently equipped and luxurious furnished trains ever run out of the Baltimore & Ohio station, left at 2:30 this afternoon bound for the city of Chicago. The distinguished passengers aboard these trains are to be the guests of the World's Fair city for the next four days, and are the senators and representatives of the Fifty-second Congress, the foreign ministers accredited to the United States, and for leading journalists of the national capital. The Hon. A. T. Ewing, chairman of the citizens committee of Chicago, has general charge of the party but each of the separate trains is under the direct charge of an Illinois Congressman, the representatives from the World's Fair state having naturally constituted themselves to some extent a committee on entertainment during the journey. The several trains followed each other in succession with intervals of fifteen minutes between the various sections in order to insure safety.

WILL SUPPORT CAMDEN.

A Democratic Editor at the Faulkner's Own Home Will Oppose Him.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., Feb. 19.—F. Vernon Aler, esq., solo editor and proprietor of the daily and weekly World, published in this city, stated to your correspondent to-day that should he continue in the newspaper business through the campaign he would come out solidly Democratic in politics in favor of Hon. J. N. Camden for the United States senate. Mr. Aler is a warm admirer of Mr. Camden, and strongly favors his election to the senate. This would be a bad blow to Senator Faulkner, as Mr. Aler states he has been solicited by many of his warmest friends in the Democratic ranks to come out as a leader in an anti-Faulkner faction.

Pardoned From the Pen.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 19.—Phillip Sellers, a Richland county prisoner, serving a ten years' sentence in the penitentiary for assault with intent to rob, was pardoned to-day by Governor McKinley. Sellers is lying at the point of death with consumption and the officials requested his pardon. He is a young single man and had served only a few months.

Appointments by Gov. McKinley.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 19.—Gov. McKinley has appointed L. S. Ebricht, of Akron, as surgeon general of Ohio on his staff, with the rank of major general.

J. L. Hampton, of Hardin county, ex-secretary of the state board of equalization, was appointed assistant state law librarian, vice Kinkead, resigned.

SECRETARY FOSTER

Going to Europe to Shake Off the Grip--Accompanied by a Doctor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Surgeon John B. Hamilton, of the United States Marine Hospital here, who is Secretary Foster's medical adviser, to-day received a telegram from the surgeon general granting him a three week's leave of absence in order that he might accompany Mr. Foster to Europe. The latter takes the journey to shake off the grip from which he has been suffering severely. They will sail from New York on the steamer next Wednesday.

Woolen Statistics.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 19.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will print to-morrow an exclusive statistical analysis of the woolen imports into the United States on the basis of the new duties imposed by the Springer bill. The figures are based on the official returns from the treasury department, and show that in the fiscal year 1891 the imports of woolens were valued at \$43,235,400. The reduction in revenue if the same amount of goods were imported under the Springer bill would be \$29,918,133.38.

A Company Store Closed.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Feb. 19.—The company store run in connection with the Glendon colliery, at Mahanoy City, has been ordered to be closed out by the owners of the mine, J. C. Dayton & Co., who also operate the Jeannette colliery. The Glendon colliery employs over 400 men and boys, and Mahanoy City merchants will reap the benefits.

The Typhus Scare.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Three new cases of typhus were discovered to-day. Another death occurred, the second since the appearance of the disease.

Gold Shipments.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A special shipment of \$600,000 in gold was drawn from the sub-treasury to-day.

Steamship News.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 19.—Arrived, Carthagenia, Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 19.—Arrived, Manhattan, Liverpool.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Sighted, Polaris, New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Arrived, Britannic, Liverpool; Pomernian, Glasgow.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 19.—Arrived, Scottish Prince, New York.

THE CANNES TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Deacon Once the Belle of the Blue Blooded Society.

DAUGHTER OF ADMIRAL WALDRON

And a Lovely Girl--Sometime Ago She Refused an Introduction to the Prince of Wales Out of Regard for Her Reputation, Now She Stands Ruined by Her Own Folly and Her Husband Lies in Jail Waiting Trial for Kissing Her Paramour--His Hearing Yesterday in Cannes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The affair at Cannes yesterday which involves the reputation of Mrs. Florence Deacon, is a terrible and unexpected blow to her friends and family in this city. Florence Baldwin, the daughter of the late Admiral Baldwin and the cousin of Eugene Higgins, the young millionaire, was married to Edward Parker Deacon, the son of Commodore Deacon, about twelve years ago.

Mrs. Deacon was then very young, and for some time and for various reasons connected not only with the youth of his daughter, Admiral Baldwin hesitated to give his consent to the marriage, but he presently yielded, and it was brilliantly celebrated. Mrs. Deacon was then a beautiful woman, a blonde, with slight willowy figure, fine complexion and large expressive eyes.

Mrs. Deacon attracted some attention a few years since by declining to be presented to the Prince of Wales, out of regard for her reputation.

The style of living of these young people swallowed up fortune after fortune.

THE CANNES TRAGEDY.

Mr. Deacon Tells the Story of the Killing to the Magistrate.

CANNES, Feb. 19.—The shooting of M. Abeille by Mr. Deacon, the American gentleman who was carrying on a liaison with Mrs. Deacon, continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation among the large American colony here, and though there are many expressions of regret that Mrs. Deacon should have brought such disgrace upon herself and her family, the consensus of opinion is that Mr. Deacon is deserving of all sympathy.

Mr. Deacon, who surrendered to the police immediately after the shooting, was to-day examined by the magistrate in charge of the case. Mr. Deacon was calm and collected, and gave a very succinct account of the incidents that led up to the killing of Abeille. Mr. Deacon asked the magistrate to admit him to bail. The magistrate declined to do so at once, but promised to consider the application. In the meantime Mr. Deacon would have to remain in prison.

Mr. Deacon stated that his wife had the most extravagant tastes and that lately she had spent fabulous sums on her toilet. This extravagance had led to quarrels between him and his wife. His conjugal life, he said, had been unhappy for a long time. He was very sorry for what he had done, but the thing had gone on too long and could only end badly.

THE ICE GORGE.

It May Break at Any Moment--Parker City in Great Danger.

PARKER, PA., Feb. 19.—The ice gorge here is still firm, though the continued rain all day softened it considerably. Just when the break will come cannot be told, but unless the weather becomes colder it will be very soon. The only fear is that the gorge in the Clarion river, which empties into the Allegheny river a mile above here, will break and start down before the ice below has loosened. If this happens there will be a great jam at the bridge, throwing the water over the bank and into the business portion of the town.

To cope with such an emergency, the citizens, at the meeting to-day, decided to order one thousand pounds of dynamite which will arrive here in the morning. Should the crush at the bridge occur an effort will be made to scatter it with the explosive. A break is looked for before to-morrow evening.

BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

Machinists in the Pennsylvania Company's Shops Making a Move.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The special committee of the International Machinists' Union has decided what action to take in regard to the strike of the machinists in the Pennsylvania Company's shops and this decision has been telegraphed to the members of the executive board at different places in this country.

There is reason to believe from the actions of the strikers here that the committee has recommended a strike on the whole system. This, however, is contingent upon the vote of the executive board.

S. F. Dolan, of Chicago, organizer of the international union, leaves to-night with secret instructions for all the Pan-Handle shops, going via Fort Wayne and Columbus.

SETTLED AT LAST.

The Tennessee Mine Trouble Ended--Mines to Be Run on the Cooperative Plan.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Feb. 19.—The mine troubles in the Coal Creek valley have at last been settled. The Tennessee Mining Company, which caused the incident by placing convicts in the mines, which action was followed by their release in August and again in October, has about to conclude an agreement satisfactory all around. The mines will be operated by white free miners on the cooperative plan.

The capital stock of the company has been doubled and the new stock will be taken by miners in Knoxville, Chattanooga and elsewhere. The scheme has been approved by all concerned, and will be put in operation immediately. In a few days the military forces may be safely taken out of the valley.

Dying of Hydrophobia.

ALLENSTOWN, PA., Feb. 19.—Frank Hippenstiel, of Centre Valley, a married man forty-eight years old, was bitten by a dog three weeks ago. Rabies developed last night, causing frightful spasms. He cannot recover.

SUSPENDED FROM OFFICE.

Postmaster Shuck, of Cumberland, Held for Trial--Former Reports Exaggerated.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CUMBERLAND, MD., Feb. 19.—Postmaster J. W. Shuck was before United States Commissioner Henderson this afternoon on the charge of misappropriating \$400 of the money order funds of the Cumberland postoffice. He waived an examination and was released in the sum of \$2,000 bail for his appearance at the term of the United States district court. Messrs. George L. Wellington and William R. Perry are his sureties. On Friday last two postoffice inspectors went over the accounts of the office with Mr. Shuck, and it is alleged that the deficiency in the fund was discovered. Mr. Shuck at once made the amount good, and the inspectors took the money to Washington and reported. Mr. Shuck went to Washington Monday and stated his case to the officials. United States District Attorney Ensor, of Baltimore, was communicated with and took charge of the case. To-day Mr. Ensor came up, with the above result.

Mr. Ensor appeared for the government and Mr. D. W. Sloan for Mr. Shuck. The case is a trifling one, and will be settled without trouble, as the government has lost nothing. Mr. Shuck has been suspended, and ex-County Commissioner Schiller has been appointed temporarily to take his place. It is understood that the irregularities were due to the manner in which Mr. Shuck credited the various funds of the office, and that all the monies had been satisfactorily accounted for prior to the departure of the inspectors last Friday. Postmaster Shuck is one of the most popular men in this city, and is well known all over the country. He was elected sheriff of Allegany county in 1881, and was twice elected mayor of Cumberland, serving in that capacity from 1886 to 1889, and was appointed postmaster by President Harrison in March, 1890. In his various public capacities he has made a good and efficient officer. In the plain garb of citizenship, he has won a host of friends in this city and throughout the county, who have the utmost confidence in his integrity, all of whom will be glad to learn that the rumors regarding him were greatly exaggerated.

DELAMATER'S TRIAL

Drawing Rapidly to a Close--Only One Defendant Now.

MEADVILLE, PA., Feb. 19.—The court having yesterday ruled that G. B. Delamater and T. A. Delamater were to be no longer considered as defendants in the case now being tried against the firm of Delamater & Co., by reason of a lack of evidence against them, the single defendant, George Wallace Delamater, was on hand with his counsel promptly at 9 o'clock, the hour fixed for the beginning of the presentation of testimony for the defense.

George A. Jenks opened for the defense by an address to the jury, during which he claimed their ability to show that the Delamater firm was not insolvent, and that the remaining defendant, George Wallace Delamater, should be set free.

Hon. George Wallace Delamater was then called by the defense. He explained to the court and jury upon what he based his estimates of the values of the several blocks of stock held by the firm.

The trial is rapidly approaching conclusion and is likely to go to the jury late to-morrow or Monday.

THE IRISH BILL

Probability That It May Precipitate a Dissolution of Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In calling upon Mr. Balfour to present his bill yesterday, the speaker, by a slip of the tongue, spoke of him as "chief secretary for Ireland," and before he was able to correct himself, Mr. Balfour was up. With his scanty notes, Mr. Balfour in the first 15 minutes seemed to be embarrassed by the multiplicity of detail of the measure. Thereafter, however, he spoke with lucidity, which Mr. Morley later in the debate accorded a generous tribute. By the time Mr. Balfour reached the clause empowering judges to try and dissolve a guilty council, the opposition burst into a storm of derisive cheers, which grew in intensity as the speech proceeded. In the lobby the talk was exclusively on the question whether or not the bill would precipitate the dissolution of parliament.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.

Comments of the Irish and English Papers on the Irish Bill.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—The National Press in an editorial on the new Irish local government says: "The bill is a bogy account of meaningless provisions. It is like a Japanese toy—a succession of empty boxes within one another."

The Freeman's Journal (Home Rule) declares that the bill is a legislative joke. The Irish Daily Independent (Parnellite) says that the Irish party was prepared to give the bill hearty support had it proved satisfactory, but the measure is a sham, a fraud and an insult. Not much was to be expected from a unionist ministry, but nothing so ridiculous as this bill was expected.

The London Press.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The News says: "Nothing more extraordinary than the Irish bill was ever submitted to Parliament. Mr. Balfour's strongest opponents never imagined that he could have devised a so thoroughly bad and hopeless measure."

The Chronicle describes the bill as an honest attempt, but as failing to please any body. An important point is that Mr. Raymond and Mr. McCarthy positively tumbled over each other in their wild rush to oppose the bill.

Lots of Duels on Hand.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—M. Drumont, the author of the work "Le Secret de Fourmies," has become involved in difficulty through certain passages in the book which have offended various persons. He has already received and accepted three challenges to fight duels from men who deem themselves insulted in the book and to-day went out to meet M. Isaacs, sub-prefect of Avesnes, Department of the North, who was the first challenger. The weapons used were pistols. M. Isaacs was wounded in the abdomen and M. Drumont was struck in the chest.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Irish Land Government Bill Issue in Great Britain.

ENGLAND SKATING ON THIN ICE.

Severe Storms--Coldest Weather in Years and a Blizzard Raging--The Montagu Tragedy--The Woman Whose Child Died from Cruel Treatment a Society Leader--The French Cabinet Resigns--The President's Entreaty to Reconsider the Act of No Avail.

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LONDON, Feb. 19.—It is freely stated that the Irish free local bill as presented in the house of commons last evening is the result of many stormy meetings of the cabinet and that Mr. Balfour was more than once overruled. Even the Standard admits this by saying that the bill is the result of a compromise and that its deception is in the case of all compromises, has not been as satisfactory as its promoters could desire. While its reception last evening by the opposition and to-day by the press was the most hostile ever given to a bill, yet there are now signs of a reaction setting in. The bill, in brief, gives rate payers in Irish counties and baronies full power to manage their own affairs. The franchise is the same as it exists in England. The Irish counties in some respects are given more extensive functions than those possessed by the similar bodies in Great Britain, and while England is waiting for district councils Ireland is offered councils immediately.

The thin ice over which the government is skating was indicated by a vote in the house of commons to-night, when a resolution expressing regret at the appointment of a Welsh judge ignorant of the Welsh language was rejected by a majority of only 23.

THE WEATHER.

The weather in Great Britain this week has been more severe, with storm on land and sea throughout the week. In Yorkshire the weather is the coldest experienced in thirty years. The thermometer indicated nine degrees below zero last evening on Devonshire and Cornwall. A blizzard is raging to-day equal to that of last year.

The gale in the English channel further endangers the position of the stranded steamship Elder and has stopped the work of salvage. Snow storms of unusual violence are raging in Ireland to-night and railway trains are greatly delayed and many are entirely blocked by the snow. Near Limerick are drifts four feet high.

THE MONTAGU TRAGEDY.

The excitement over the Montagu tragedy is increasing. The husband of Mrs. Montagu is a grandson of the Duke of Manchester and a former officer in the navy. Mrs. Montagu, who is of Scotch extraction, is the daughter of a wealthy London tea merchant. She is noted for her daring horsemanship in Ireland. Being asked to-day how it was that such severe punishment was administered to a three-year-old child, Mr. Montagu said:

"My wife has strong opinions in the training and correction of children. Her theory, which I think is to a certain extent right, is that the spirit of disobedience must be conquered from the earliest years."

He admitted that it was too long to leave the child alone, but his wife had so much to do and she was out part of the time the child was confined. The child was buried in great privacy on Tuesday morning.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

How De Freycinet Allowed His Temper to Outwit His Discretion.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—It is supposed that M. De Freycinet had not intended yesterday to press the consideration of the associations bill which was designed to intimidate the bishops and please the radicals. M. Hubbard's demand for urgency to rush the bill through the chamber without a second reading placed the premier in a dilemma. His acceptance of the motion would be tantamount to a direct attack on the church, and would therefore ensure the hostility of the members of the right, while refusal of urgency would convict the government of insincerity. M. De Freycinet tried to equivocate.

M. Clemenceau demanded that he drop his political subtleties and state plainly whether he was for or against the separation of church and state.

M. De Freycinet then putatively demanded a vote of confidence, being conscious that the life of the cabinet depended on a coalition of the moderates with either the radicals, or the members of the right.

All the members of the cabinet met at the office of the minister of war this afternoon, and discussed the situation for an hour and a half. They finally decided to go to the Elysee Palace and tender a collective resignation to President Carnot.

In accordance with the programme decided on the ministers called on President Carnot